did not form a compact bundle. At the same time the residua of even a compact bundle may disappear in the cases where resorption is very active, as in young animals, for example. *c.* If a compact bundle can be traced in a tract for some distance and then disappears, the possibility that the fibres may run for a time isolated and then intermingle with the others forming the nerve, must always be admitted.

Reviewing the literature in the light of the general conclusions thus given, the author proceeds to examine the evidence for the position of the crossed and uncrossed optic fibres both in the tract and in the nerve. The evidence is not decisive. In the optic nerve the uncrossed fibres form a more or less closed bundle; but whether its usual position is laterad, as indicated by the majority of the cases, or whether it is more often variable, is uncertain. In the tract the majority of authors report a more or less isolated condition of the uncrossed bundle and a lateral position. It is to be borne in mind, however, that just these cases were most liable to be reported, since in them the results of the lesion were most clear and definite. This entire paper is an unusually valuable contribution to this subject, and it may be noted in passing, that it was offered as a dissertation for the degree of M. D. at Leipzig.

Ueber die Folgen der Durchschneidung des Hirnbalkens. ALEXANDER v. KORÁNYI. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiologie des Menschen u. der Thiere. B. XLVII. H. 2 u. 3. Feb., 1890.

The work was done in the laboratory of Prof. Goltz at Strassburg. The author concludes that section of the callosum (in dogs) causes no marked disturbance, unless the hemispheres are at the same time injured. In case of such injury there may appear disturbances of vision, of tactual sensations and of motion, and that, too, when the injury of the white matter is to a portion far removed from that to which the respective functions are attributed. The disturbances, however, are transitory. Further, after section of the callosum, convulsions of the entire body may appear. There is wanting in this account the descriptions of the lesions, and the statement as to the number of experiments and the length of time that the animals survived the operation in each case, all of which data are necessary for the proper valuation of the results.

Further note on degenerations following lesions of the cerebral cortex. C. S. SHERRINGTON. The Journ. of Physiology. Vol. XI, Nos. 4 and 5.

When the pyramidal tract degenerates as a result of injury to the cerebral cortex, degenerated fibres are found in the following portions of gray matter, 1. Ventral gray *cornua* of spinal cord. 2. Lateral gray *cornua* of spinal cord. 3. Isolated gray masses in the *pons*, lying among the deep transverse fibres of the *pons*, (*stratum complexum pontis*) and close to the fibre bundles of the *crusta*. 4. A mass of gray matter lying in the mesal third of the crustal portion of the *crus cerebri*, (a well-defined mass in the monkey). 5. The *substantia nigra*, more especially the ventral portion of it. Interest attaches to these fibres, which are always of small size, because they are considered to be in connection on the one hand with the gray matter and on the other with the pyramidal fibres. In the spinal cord a degeneration of the fibres in the column of Clark has not been found associated with pyramidal degeneration. In cases of cortical lesion confined to the "leg area" a considerable number of fibres in the *substantia nigra* are found degenerated. To what animals these results apply is not stated.

Einiges über das Gehirn der Edentata. H. RABL-RÜCKHARD. Archiv f. Mikros. Anat. B. XXXV, H. 2. Mai. 1890. 1 pl.

From the examinations of cross-sections of the brain from a fully developed fœtal armadillo, (*Xenurus gyrunurus*), the author identifies a